

(4) **GRANTEE.**—The term “grantee” means the legal entity to which a grant is awarded and that is accountable to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided.

(5) **INSTITUTION WITH THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY.**—The term “institution with the highest levels of research activity”, means an institution of higher education that is classified as an R1 University, or successor designation, by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

(6) **HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.**—The term “Hispanic-serving institution” means an institution of higher education as defined in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

(7) **HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.**—The term “historically Black college and university” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(8) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(9) **MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.**—The term “minority-serving institution” means a historically Black college or university, predominantly Black institution, Hispanic-serving institution, Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institution, or Tribal College or University.

(10) **PREDOMINANTLY BLACK INSTITUTION.**—The term “predominantly Black institution” means—

(A) a Predominantly Black Institution, as defined in section 318(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059e(b)); or

(B) a Predominantly Black institution, as defined in section 371(c)(9) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c)(9)).

(11) **STEM.**—The term “STEM” means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science and biological and agricultural sciences.

(12) **TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.**—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given the term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

**SEC. 6404. DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM TO SUPPORT PARTNERSHIPS FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, TRIBAL COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES, OR OTHER MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.**

(a) **GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—From amounts made available under section 6406, the head of each Federal science agency shall create a grant program to award grants to eligible partnerships in order to support the recruitment, retention, and advancement of underrepresented students in STEM fields and carry out the purpose described in subsection (b).

(b) **PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.**—Each eligible partnership supported by a grant under subsection (a) shall—

(1) enhance and expand pathways for underrepresented students at institutions of higher education designated as historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, to enter graduate studies and academia in STEM fields;

(2) remove barriers to entry to the profession for such students; and

(3) provide funding to faculty at institutions of higher education designated as historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions to work on the research projects along with their students.

(c) **COLLABORATION REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **JOINT PROPOSAL.**—An eligible partnership desiring a grant under a program de-

scribed in subsection (a) shall submit a joint proposal representing all members of the eligible partnership to the applicable Federal science agency. The joint proposal shall include a description of the proposed activities to be carried out under the grant.

(2) **COLLABORATION.**—Each eligible partnership shall collaborate across institutions of higher education, including institutions of higher education designated as historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, in order to develop and carry out the proposed grant activities.

(d) **USE OF FUNDS.**—The head of each Federal science agency shall require each grantee to direct not less than 50 percent of the total grant award received by the eligible partnership to the partner institutions of higher education designated as historically Black colleges or universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, or other minority-serving institutions, in order to carry out the activities supported under the grant.

(e) **NONDUPLICATION.**—An eligible partnership desiring a grant under a program described in subsection (a) shall not submit the same proposal to multiple Federal science agencies.

**SEC. 6405. REPORTING.**

By not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal science agency shall require each eligible partnership receiving a grant under this title to conduct a longitudinal study and report—

(1) the number of undergraduate students participating in activities supported under this title who pursue STEM graduate studies and professions as a result of these partnerships; and

(2) information regarding the benefits provided to such students as a result of the activities.

**SEC. 6406. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year.

(b) **REPORT.**—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and after consultation with the Secretary of Education on any relevant issue of concern, including at a minimum on the total numbers of qualifying eligible minority serving institutions within each category discussed herein annually, shall prepare and submit to Congress a suggested distribution of funding under this title among all qualifying Federal science agencies that in the first year of the program reflects equitable share as a basis for distribution and that reflects the input of the affected Federal science agencies regarding any allocation methodology to be used in subsequent years.

**SA 1825.** Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II of division C, insert the following:

**SEC. 3219L. FRAMEWORK FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19 VACCINES AROUND THE WORLD.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter until the date that is one year after such date of enactment, the COVID-19 Task Force shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and to the Committee Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the framework for the distribution around the world of COVID-19 vaccines produced in the United States.

(b) **CONTENT.**—The reports submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the number of vaccines distributed to COVAX;

(2) the amount of surplus supply of vaccines in the United States;

(3) a plan for how countries will be prioritized for the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines produced in the United States;

(4) a review of deployments of health and diplomatic personnel overseas, and

(5) a review of diplomatic outreach to engage donors during the report period.

**SA 1826.** Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . DEPARTMENT OF STATE STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall establish the Department of State Student Internship Program (referred to in this section as the “Program”) to offer internship opportunities at the Department of State to eligible students to raise awareness of the essential role of diplomacy in the conduct of United States foreign policy and the realization of United States foreign policy objectives.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—An applicant is eligible to participate in the Program if the applicant—

(1) is enrolled (not less than half-time) at—

(A) an institution of higher education (as defined section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)); or

(B) an institution of higher education based outside of the United States, as determined by the Secretary of State;

(2) is able to receive and hold an appropriate security clearance; and

(3) satisfies such other criteria as the Secretary may establish pursuant to subsection (c).

(c) **SELECTION.**—The Secretary of State shall establish selection criteria for students to be admitted into the Program, including—

(1) a demonstrable interest in a career in foreign affairs;

(2) strong academic performance; and

(3) such other criteria as the Secretary may establish.

(d) **OUTREACH.**—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) widely advertise the Program, including on the internet, through—

(A) the Department of State's Diplomats in Residence Program; and

(B) other outreach and recruiting initiatives targeting undergraduate and graduate students; and

(C) actively encourage people belonging to traditionally under-represented groups in terms of racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity, and disability status to apply to the Program, including by conducting targeted outreach at minority serving institutions (as described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a))).

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Students participating in the Program shall be paid not less than the greater of—

(A) the amount specified in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)); or

(B) the minimum wage of the jurisdiction in which the internship is located.

(2) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

(A) ABROAD.—The Secretary of State shall provide housing assistance to any student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States if the location of the internship in which such student is participating is outside of the United States.

(B) DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of State is authorized to provide housing assistance to a student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States if the location of the internship in which such student is participating is more than 50 miles away from such student's permanent address.

(3) TRAVEL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall provide financial assistance to any student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States that covers the round trip costs of traveling from the location of the internship in which such student is participating (including travel by air, train, bus, or other appropriate transit), if the location of such internship is—

(A) more than 50 miles from such student's permanent address; or

(B) outside of the United States.

(f) WORKING WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Secretary of State is authorized to enter into agreements with institutions of higher education to structure internships to ensure such internships satisfy criteria for academic programs in which participants in such internships are enrolled.

(g) TRANSITION PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall transition all unpaid internship programs of the Department of State, including the Foreign Service Internship Program, to internship programs that offer compensation. Upon selection as a candidate for entry into an internship program of the Department of State after such date, a participant in such internship program shall be afforded the opportunity to forgo compensation, including if doing so allows such participant to receive college or university curricular credit.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The transition required under paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of unpaid internship programs of the Department of State that are part of the Virtual Student Federal Service Internship Program.

(3) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) to transition an unpaid internship program of the Department of State to an internship program that offers compensation if the Secretary determines and, not later than 30 days after any such determination, submits a re-

port to the appropriate congressional committees that explains why such transition would not be consistent with effective management goals.

(B) REPORT.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall describe the reason why transitioning an unpaid internship program of the Department of State to an internship program that offers compensation would not be consistent with effective management goals, including any justification for maintaining such unpaid status indefinitely, or any additional authorities or resources necessary to transition such unpaid program to offer compensation in the future.

(h) REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that includes—

(1) data, to the extent collection of such information is permissible by law, regarding the number of students (disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, institution of higher learning, home State, State where each student graduated from high school, and disability status) who applied to the Program, were offered a position, and participated;

(2) data regarding—

(A) the number of security clearance investigations started for such students; and

(B) the timeline for such investigations, including—

(i) whether such investigations were completed; and

(ii) when an interim security clearance was granted;

(3) information on Program expenditures; and

(4) information regarding the Department of State's compliance with subsection (g).

(i) DATA COLLECTION POLICIES.—

(1) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to compel any student who is a participant in an internship program of the Department of State to participate in the collection of the data or divulge any personal information. Such students shall be informed that their participation in the data collection contemplated by this section is voluntary.

(2) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—Any data collected under this section shall be subject to the relevant privacy protection statutes and regulations applicable to Federal employees.

(j) SPECIAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—The Department of State may—

(1) offer compensated internships that last up to 52 weeks; and

(2) select, appoint, employ, and remove individuals in such compensated internships without regard to the provisions of law governing appointments in the competitive service.

**SA 1827.** Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle A of title I of division D, add the following:

**SEC. 4128. SECURING UNITED STATES SUPPLY CHAINS OF STRATEGIC METALS AND MINERALS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Underpinned by huge demand from the battery sector, competition for control over global cobalt feedstock supply chains has intensified in recent years. The People's Republic of China's increasing control over cobalt (and other mineral) resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in this section referred to as the "DRC") could pose a threat to United States entities seeking to secure supply chains for these minerals. The DRC hosts more than 51 percent of the global cobalt reserves and produces nearly 70 percent of the total cobalt feedstock globally.

(2) In early January 2021, the Government of the People's Republic of China announced it would cancel an estimated \$28,000,000 of loans to the DRC, repayment of which were due by the end of 2020, and provide \$17,000,000 in other financial support to help the DRC overcome the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. During a visit to the DRC, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi signed an memorandum of understanding with the DRC on cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, with the DRC now becoming the People's Republic of China's 45th partner under that Initiative in Africa. Prior to the announcement, Chinese entities already controlled more than 40 percent of the cobalt mining capacity in the DRC as a result of decades-long investment and development in the DRC, with several resource-for-infrastructure deals having been signed and implemented since the 1990s.

(3) The People's Republic of China is also the world's leading importer of copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese, tantalum, niobium, platinum-group metals, and lithium. Long-term contracts have been established for some imports, but for others, Chinese entities have made equity investments or entered joint ventures in order to secure needed resources.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) the current United States mineral policy of promoting an adequate, stable, and reliable supply of materials for United States national security, economic well-being, and industrial production is inadequate to ensure that United States entities have a secure supply chain for certain strategic metals and minerals;

(2) United States mineral policy emphasizes developing domestic supplies of critical materials and encourages the private sector in the United States to produce and process those materials, but some raw materials do not exist in economic quantities in the United States, and processing, manufacturing, and other downstream ventures in the United States may not be cost competitive with facilities in other regions of the world;

(3) to counter Chinese dominance in the market for those minerals, the United States Government should—

(A) support more responsible trade missions and United States commercial delegations to mineral-producing countries and assist smaller and less-developed countries to improve the transparency of their minerals trade, including strong support for implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, beneficial ownership transparency, and the formalization of the artisanal mining sector;

(B) the Department of Commerce should work with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State to leverage resources to investigate networks of corrupt Chinese practices in the DRC and elsewhere and coordinate with the Department of